

# Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. III.

SATURDAY, December 9, 1820.

No. 31

## CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is two dollars and fifty cents per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

## THE MESSAGE

OF THE

President of the United States,

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. JAMES MONROE, jun.

(Concluded from our last.)

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of the Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services; and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty-eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand forty-nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820, it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifications in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy,

which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th of Sept. last have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury on that day a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of congress compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other points; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to lake Ponchartrain, materials to a considerable amount have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip-rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea patch, in the Delaware,

in the area of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the Harbor of New York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dispatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most arduous and difficult parts, and it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies, at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with these tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extermination is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the

several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters which have been much improved of late are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In the execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, November 14, 1820.

## ORATION ON PERRY.

From the Vulgate Record.

The following piece is from the pen of one, whose unhappiness it has been to suffer temporary derangement. To much originality is added a sweetness which plays around the heart and induces its dearest sympathy.

'Tis sweet, when viewing some noble ruins, to see through its dilapidations the splendor of the setting sun; or to have contrasted with its roughness, the softness of a distant landscape.—Such is the feeling induced by the perusal of these lines. The human mind in ruins is an awful and melancholy object; but when, in its aberrations the goodness of the heart is evinced, and the noble passions are elicited, it softens the roughness, and calms the ruffled feelings of those who sympathize.

## ON PERRY.

And art thou gone, Oh! mighty chief and art thou gone, Oh! chief of Erie.  
Terrible as the whirlwind in the forest, was thou in the day of battle. But calm and gentle as the still lake, on a summer's eve, wast thou in the day of peace.

As a comet among the stars; so shone the chief of Erie among the sons of the north.

As the tall oak, that is felled in mid-summer, green in leaves, and rich in foliage, so fell the chief of Erie in the morning of his glory.

Serenely bright, calmly great, as the last beams of the sun, when he sinks in the west, so sunk the chief on the bosom of our mother earth.

And art thou gone, Oh! mighty chief my heart mourns in anguish, and the dew of sorrow fills my eyes when I think, thou art no more. Oh! chief of Erie.

POCAHONTAS.

Impressment!—A man named Dunham, has lately returned to the place of his nativity in Vermont after an absence of about 30 years, having been impressed and detained in the British service until very recently for which he received about 30 dollars. He was in the Battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. He found his wife married to a third husband. This man has not received "any essential injury!!!"